

BERLIN WON'T SIGN, BUT WILL CONSULT ALLIES IN LONDON

Dr. Scholz Says Export Tax
Kills Goose That Lays
Golden Eggs.

WOULD STIFLE TRADE

Minister Believes It Would
Exclude Germany From
Business With U. S.

AMAZED AT PARIS PLANS

Will Ask for Specific Bill of
Indemnities, Naming Total
Amount.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Feb. 3.—"Germany does not, of course, withdraw from further negotiations, but she must decline to accept the present Paris proposals as constituting a basis, or even a starting point, for renewed deliberations," Dr. Scholz, Minister of Economics, informed the Associated Press to-day, Germany, he added, would not affix her signature to a pact that could not be fulfilled, and declared that the Versailles treaty prescribed an entirely different procedure for arriving at the amount of indemnity Germany was to pay.

Dr. Scholz, who represents the German People's party in the present Coalition Government, and municipal official, designated the export tax provided for in the proposals as tantamount to "killing the goose that is to lay the golden eggs," because it would not only stifle Germany's export industry, but would also deprive her from earning credits and money from exports to neutral countries and the United States, where she in turn is obliged to pay for the raw products and foodstuffs indispensable to the nation's economic and vital existence.

It was his opinion that the imposition of an export tax would primarily exclude Germany from doing business with the United States and other countries whose money is now at a premium.

"To say that we were flabbergasted by the Paris proposals is putting the case mildly," said Dr. Scholz, "and in consequence the question of Czecha will be regulated in conformity with the views of the Parliament and the country."

In concluding he laid stress upon the strengthening of the ties that bound the Allies together as the result of the Paris gathering.

The German Government, said the Minister, could not identify itself with a further discussion of the reparations, which merely have a lump sum, indefinite and not itemized.

"The treaty provides that we are to be apprised of our reparations obligations before Jan. 1 of this year," he continued, "and that we are to have ample opportunity to present our case or otherwise be heard before final sentence is passed."

**URGES COLLECTION
OF GERMAN DEBT**

Rep. Slomp Calls Attention to
Big American Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—It would seem "wise" to collect now the \$234,000,000 balance owed by Germany to the United States for the expenses of the American army of occupation, "in view of the obligations to other nations Germany is now expected to assume," Representative Slomp, Republican, Virginia, a member of the House Appropriations Committee, said to-day in a letter to Secretary Houston.

Slomp also wrote that he "wondered if America could collect for more than 7,500 troops, the number, according to Gen. Pershing's testimony, it was agreed by President Wilson we should keep in Germany."

Ti's American forces on the Rhine are said at present to number over 12,000 men.

The House Committee was informed recently by War Department officials that the cost of these forces to December 31 was over \$270,000,000, of which \$11 was paid a little over \$55,000,000.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Every American official and soldier the Rhineland costs Germany several times the sum spent in maintaining either a British, a French or a Belgian in the army of occupation.

This is brought out by figures tabulated by the Brussels conference of experts. The daily cost in France of maintaining officers of the army of occupation is given by the experts as follows: French, \$4.45; Belgian, \$6.20; British, \$7.85; American, \$15.65, while the cost similarly expressed of maintaining private soldiers is:

French, 13.37; Belgian, 13.17; British, 21.60; American, 53.20.

The cost of maintaining the American army horses is shown to be only slightly above the average for the other Allies.

**BRITISH BUILDING UNION
BALKS AT EX-SOLDIERS**

Rejects Government Plan to
Use Them in Industry.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Operatives in the building trades at a meeting to-day rejected the Government's proposal for "diluting" the building industry by the absorption into it of former service men, irrespective of whether they were nonunion and unskilled men, to alleviate unemployment. The executive committee of the operatives said a ballot among the present union proved overwhelmingly against acceptance of the Government plan. The ground was taken that the workers now in the industry were fully able to meet housing needs by direct labor through contracts with the building guilds.

In December Minister of Labor MacDonald said a plan was expected to be put into force which would provide work for 50,000 men in the construction of buildings. This, he added, would be the culmination of a long standing struggle, the unions for many months having refused to allow unskilled workers or non-unionists to cooperate in much needed building work.

CASSAGNAC CALLS DAUDET POLTROON, INVITING DUEL

Describes Father's Literary Work as Masterpiece, but
Son a Failure and Challenges to Combat With
Service Revolvers at Fifteen Meters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, Feb. 3.
Leon Daudet, son of Alphonse Daudet, the novelist, and leader of the Royalist group in the Chamber of Deputies, has been challenged to a duel with revolvers at fifteen paces and voluntary fire by Paul de Cassagnac, another Deputy, whose war record M. Daudet, criticized in the *Action Francaise*.

M. de Cassagnac was wounded on the heel while in action by a piece of flying stone following a shell burst and was invalided and awarded the Legion of Honor. Later he was assigned to duty behind the firing line. M. Daudet published numerous documents showing that the examination of M. de Cassagnac's wound proved it was not a serious one.

In the *Oeuvre* this morning M. de Cassagnac replies to M. Daudet as follows:

"Your father did two things. First, he wrote 'Les Aventures Prodigieuses de Tartarin de Tarascon,' which was a masterpiece. Then he made you, a failure, and he succeeded in making more than a failure, a bandit, a coward. Yes, you are a coward. Knowing that after the war differences between individuals could be regulated by grave encounters, you announced you would no longer duel, which, moreover, you commenced during the war (M. Daudet having escaped military service) will give you a chance to show your bravery, not with sword in hand, but with service revolvers at fifteen meters, voluntary firing. If you refuse, public opinion will know of it."

you are just what you are—namely, a vilipoltron.

Feeling between the two Deputies is so bitter that their friends fear there will be bloodshed if they meet in the Chamber or in the street.

Both M. Daudet and M. de Cassagnac were present in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, although it was observed that M. Daudet left his bench a few minutes before M. de Cassagnac arrived and took his seat on the other side of the house.

M. de Cassagnac, speaking of the challenge, said he would not discuss the matter until forty-eight hours had elapsed after the challenge, after which time, he declared, he would not be responsible for his actions. If unable to meet M. Daudet on the field of honor, he intimated, he would denounce him from the floor of the Chamber.

If M. Daudet does not accept the challenge, M. de Cassagnac is going to "slap his face north, east, south and west."

One of M. de Cassagnac's friends told newspaper men here this afternoon. He issued invitations to the reporters to be on hand for "the fireworks Saturday."

Before the war M. de Cassagnac was considered by many persons as the greatest of French fencing experts. It was because of this superiority with the foil that he chose revolvers rather than swords, desiring to give M. Daudet all possible advantage in a duel to the death.

Now, as M. Daudet a novice in the art of duelling, he has fought many duels, has been wounded several times and has wounded many of his opponents. He was challenged to fight a duel by Paul Demme, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, last November, but declined to accept it, declaring that duelling was a foolish practice. "There is no place for it in France since the war," he said.

Continued from First Page.

which Germany's foreign trade would thrive through deliveries of her products to the Allies, to the detriment of allied industries.

Premier Briand in his declaration referred to possibility of the amendment of the Turkish peace treaty. Speaking of the coming conference in London with representatives of Turkey and of the Greek Government, he said:

"That conference will examine amendments to the treaty of Sevres, and in consequence the question of Czecha will be regulated in conformity with the views of the Parliament and the country."

In concluding he laid stress upon the strengthening of the ties that bound the Allies together as the result of the Paris gathering.

**TOTAL ALLIED DAMAGES
210 BILLION MARKS**

Fixed Indemnities to Yield 75
Billion Marks.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The Reparations Commission estimates that the total damages of all the Allies collectable from Germany will be between 210,000,000,000 and 250,000,000,000 marks, gold, according to an official announcement. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs calculates that the supreme council's fixed indemnities, if capitalized, should yield about 75,000,000,000 marks, gold.

The figures of the Reparations Commission, which have just been totalled, show that France's damages amount to 110,000,000,000 marks, gold, of which amount 57,000,000,000 marks, gold, are charged to the devastated regions, and 53,000,000,000 marks, gold, for pensions.

A greater burden in a joint state indemnities, if capitalized, should yield about 75,000,000,000 marks, gold, as capital represented by the 226,000,000,000 marks, gold, fixed by the Supreme Council, although approximately only one-third of the damages will be supplemented by the 12 per cent. German export tax.

At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs it was explained to-day that the 12 per cent. export tax was not intended as a direct tax on exports, to be applied to each shipment out of Germany, but a figure that the Allies demand that Germany shall pay in a lump sum in addition to the fixed indemnities.

A comparative table of taxation in Germany and three of the allied countries—Great Britain, France and Italy—is used to show Germany's ability to bear the burden in a joint state indemnities by the various delegations of experts who participated in the Brussels conference.

The per capita taxes, except local charges for the current fiscal year in Germany are 280 marks, in France 290 francs, in Italy 290 lire and in Great Britain 222. The statement says: On the basis of yesterday's New York exchange rates the per capita tax in collars in Germany is \$7.30, in France \$28.05, in Italy \$7.34 and in Great Britain \$8.87. There is no tax given of wages and prices, showing that the purchasing power of the various monies is, so that exactly what proportion of the average man's earnings is taken for taxation is not shown.

Tax receipts for the current year in Germany amount to 38,000,000,000 marks; in France 14,700,000,000 francs; in Italy 7,400,000,000 lire, and in Great Britain 1,455,150,000.

**GERMAN ACTION DEFERS
BRUSSELS CONFERENCE**

Announcement Made by the
French Foreign Office.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The conference of experts which was to have met in Brussels last week has been postponed. It was officially announced to-day.

That action was taken because Charles Bergmann, German Under Secretary of State for the Treasury and chief of the German mission to the Reparations Commission in Paris, informed the French Foreign Office that the German Government would not send delegates to the conference in view of the changed circumstances.

JEWES TO DEVELOP PALESTINE.

To Use Jordan for Electric Power
and Irrigation.

JERUSALEM, Feb. 3.—Jewish Telegraph Agency.—Sir Alfred Mond, the British financier who has been in Palestine for the past fortnight, left yesterday for Egypt on his way home. Before his departure he declared that upon his return to Europe he would mobilize Jewish financial forces in England, America and the Continent for the development of Palestine.

The first enterprise to be furthered, immediately after the official registration of the Palestine mandate, will be the plan to utilize the Jordan for electric power and irrigation purposes. The plan involves an outlay of \$2,000,000.

BRITAIN IS BLAMED FOR PRECIPITANT FACING GERMAN FEAR OF TRADE COMPETITION

Is Charged in Berlin
Newspaper.

KILLED SEYDOUX PLAN
Accord on 12 Annuities in
Reparations Plan an
English Victory.

By RAYMOND SWING.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, Feb. 3.

Did England defeat the reparations programme prepared by M. Seydoux, French financial expert, in fear of the competition arising therefrom from Germany? The Paris correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung* answers this question in the affirmative, and he asserts that the German Government ascribes Germany's present predicament to the English policy, as might be deduced from the declarations by Dr. Walter Simons, Foreign Minister, in the Reichstag—declarations which were directed against England more than any other country.

"Forty-two annuities beyond doubt represent an English victory," writes the *Vossische Zeitung* correspondent. "France at first wished the conference to limit itself to fixing only five annuities, and finally urged that it fix only three. England had concern over German payments in goods on the ground of the peril German competition would be to British and to French industry, and she let it be seen very plainly that the British Government would very soon be forced by the pressure from British manufacturers to hinder German imports by a high protective tariff."

"The French hoped to prevent the adoption of the British programme by introducing a 12 per cent. ad valorem tax on German exports and to use this to argue that this tax would work to the interest even of German commerce."

"Influential French groups also feared competition, and not the least service of the Seydoux programme was that it would have meant a realization of peace in spite of their opposition."

No adequate version of how M. Seydoux's proposal was defeated is known. The story that Dr. Simons had given the British to understand that the five German counter proposals to the Seydoux programme were incontestable and meanwhile had placed in the hands of the British circles in Berlin. Also it was denied that any American diplomat had been made to force the British to accept the plan.

British Charges d'Affaires here, could have led to the defeat of the Seydoux scheme.

Herr Baumbach of Hamburg, a member of the Reichstag Foreign Affairs Committee, asked Dr. Simons about the report for THE NEW YORK HERALD to-day, and he was authorized by the German Foreign Minister to issue the statement that the five German conditions differently from the French and the British.

The question is being asked continually here how it happens that the French should propose a settlement on the basis of M. Seydoux's programme, while the British Government has twice advised Germany to accept it, and then immediately both the British and the French should unite on the programme formulated in Paris last Saturday.

LONDON, Feb. 4 (Friday).—In an editorial this morning on the Mesopotamian mandate the *Times* says:

"It is quite certain that if the people were to decide to accept the mandate, it would never be any mandate for Mesopotamia at all. The nation wants to cut its losses and get rid of all responsibility in a land which has always been the grave of empires."

The Cabinet apparently believes, adds the *Times*, that it may saddle the taxpayers with huge financial responsibilities in the Middle East without the sanction of Parliament.

It does not question the "equality of opportunity" which the mandate confers.

The Mesopotamian mandate will be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland, February 21. It is said by the *Times* and the *Daily Mail*, and the latter in an editorial emphasizes its great diplomatic importance, demanding that before Great Britain accepts the mandate the country should be given complete information regarding the matter.

"Once this responsibility is undertaken," the *Daily Mail* declares, "Mesopotamia will be a real tie to the East with all the enormous financial liabilities it involves."

Considerable importance is attached to the visit, as evidently Mr. Cerretti, who has been entrusted to deal with all American affairs, desired to present Archbishop Hayes with the present situation at the Vatican and to learn of conditions connected with the Archbishop's visit to the United States.

The presence in Rome of Archbishop Hayes has created some speculation concerning the possible creation of a new American Cardinal at the approaching Consistory.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A despatch to the *Times* from Brussels says the Archbishop of Cologne, Dr. Schulte, has been officially informed that he will be elevated to the College of Cardinals at the coming consistory. It is reported, the despatch adds, that a similar honor will be conferred on Dr. Faulhaber, Archbishop of Munich.

MILAN, Italy, Feb. 3.—Mgr. Naselli Rocca, who probably succeeded Cardinal Ferrari, who died yesterday, as Archbishop of Milan. It is expected he will be created a Cardinal at the consistory to be held in March. Cardinal Ferrari had been ill a long time, and for weeks his death had been expected, but he persisted until the last few days of his life in receiving people from his diocese.

**NO NEW TAXES NOW
ON BRITISH BUSINESS**

Chancellor Says Excess Profits
Levy Will Stop.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Feb. 3.—Austin Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech here to-day announced that the excess profits tax in Great Britain would be withdrawn. Not only would this tax be abolished, he added, but no new tax would be proposed to replace it and no new taxes would be proposed for the coming financial year.

There might be new duties in connection with "dunnage" goods or depreciated articles, but there would be no new taxes on business, the Chancellor declared.

Mr. Chamberlain denied that the Government had any intention to promote and rush an election on a popular budget.

KROPOTKIN ALIVE BUT ILL.
Recently Reported Dead, Has
Little Hope of Recovery.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The condition of Prince Peter A. Kropotkin, Russian author and revolutionary leader, who recently was erroneously reported to have died in Moscow, must be considered serious, says a wireless despatch from Moscow to-day. Little hope is entertained for his recovery.

A London despatch of January 29, exchanging a Copenhagen message to the Exchange Telegraph Company, reported the death of Prince Kropotkin in Moscow, but a London despatch, printed February 1 in the *Russky Golos* (Russian Voice) of New York City contradicted the Copenhagen despatch. It said the Prince Kropotkin was recovering from his illness.

PARIS ANARCHISTS BEAT UP COMMUNIST EDITORS

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, Feb. 3.

PARIS Communists had their first brush with Anarchists here last night, when a furious group of the latter entered the editorial offices of the Communist newspaper *Humanite* and demanded a retraction of an article in which Anarchism was denounced because its creed, "No God, no master," would leave Lenin without glory. A free for all fight followed, in which the Communists fared badly at the hands of the terrorists. Desks were smashed, telephones torn from the walls, windows broken and half a dozen editors beaten badly. No arrests were made, however, the *Humanite* refusing to appeal to the bourgeois police for assistance.

**JAPAN TO KEEP YAP,
LIMIT EMIGRANTS**

Uchida Holds Former German
Rights in Island Belong
to Her.

By the Associated Press.

TOKYO, Feb. 2 (delayed).—The Japanese Government has insisted from the start that Japan is entitled to German rights and interests in the island of Yap, and this policy will be followed, said Viscount Uchida, the Foreign Minister, in the Diet to-day. At Versailles, the Foreign Minister stated, it was decided to postpone consideration of the Yap question to another occasion. The recent international communications conference in Washington devoted a considerable time to the question, he added, but no definite agreement was reached and the delegates withdrew with the understanding that they were to consult their Governments and reconsider the matter at the next communications conference.

Representative Kotaro Mochizuki asked if the Government did not think it advisable to publish the contents of the revised "gentlemen's agreement" with the United States. To this Viscount Uchida replied that such publication was undesirable, as no formal agreement had been signed, although the Empire had agreed on its honor to restrict emigration to the United States.

Commenting on the proposals that Japan agree to limit the world power to restrict armaments, which were recently submitted to the Kensei-Kai, or Opposition party, many members of which stated it impracticable for Japan to curtail her military and naval programme, the *Kokumin Shimbun* points out that Japan's financial position will not permit her successfully to do so with the United States and England. The pending budget sets aside 22 per cent. of its total amount to naval expenditures, while 18 per cent. is appropriated to the army, the newspaper declares.

"To devote 20 per cent. of the nation's total expenditures to the army and navy," the newspaper says, "is a record-breaking example in world history."

Representative Ozaki insisted that the total armament expense of Japan will exceed 75 per cent. of her total expenditures. He contended that Japanese naval expansion, in spite of denials, has had America and Great Britain as its objective, and he asserted it would ruin the country eventually.

Gratification is expressed by the *Nichi Nichi* that a man of M. Ozaki's fame should favor restriction of arms. The newspaper says that his proposition should help to remove the impression that Japan has warlike intentions. The journal, however, deems the completion of the present Japanese naval programme imperative.

**SAVED U. S. SOLDIERS;
KILLED BY SINN FEIN**

Inspector Craven, Who Rescued
600, Falls in Ambush.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—District Inspector Francis Worthington Craven was one of those killed in the ambush at Ballinacree. He served in the navy during the war and received the American Distinguished Service and Navy crosses, and the British Distinguished Service Order.

While commanding the British destroyer *Mounsey* he saved 600 American soldiers from the American transport *Otranto* when that vessel was lost as a result of a collision with the steamship *Kashmir* off the Scottish coast in October, 1917.

Inspector Craven retired from the navy with the rank of Lieutenant-Commander and only joined the Royal Irish Constabulary a few weeks ago.

The American Distinguished Service Medal was awarded by President Wilson to Lieut. Craven in 1917. Thirty minutes after the *Otranto* struck the rocks off Islay Island the destroyer *Mounsey*, herself a victim of the heavy sea, answered a distress call. Capt. Davidson of the *Otranto* warned Lieut. Craven not to attempt to reach the side of the transport. Craven, however, carried out his manœuvre and succeeded in getting to the side of the *Otranto*, from which he took 600 American soldiers.

**TURKS TO DEFEY TREATY
IN LONDON CONFERENCE**

France May Bar Passage to
Greek Delegate.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 2 (delayed).—Turkey will make five demands at the coming conference in London on the Turkish question, according to the Turkish press. They are:

First—Abrogation of the privileges of Greece in the Smyrna region under the Treaty of Sevres; second, autonomy for the third; maintenance of Turkish sovereignty over the Turkish territory awarded to Armenia; fourth, modification of the economic clauses of the treaty which infringe upon Turkish sovereignty; and fifth, modification of the military clauses so that Turkey will be enabled to retain a "defensive army."

ATHENS, Feb. 2 (delayed).—It has been definitely decided that Premier Rhallis and War Minister Gounaris shall represent Greece at the London conference of February 21. It was said they would go by way of Paris, but M. de Brie, French Minister here, said that he was not sure the French military authorities would permit M. Gounaris to enter France because of his alleged authority in independence during the period of his exile from Greece.

IRISH GUERRILLAS IN FIVE BATTLES; MINE EXPLODED

Nine Policemen Killed as
Lorries Are Ambushed in
County Limerick.

FIGHT NEAR BURGADA

Five Hundred Sinn Feiners
Beaten Off in Attack on
Constabulary.

DUBLIN ROAD MINED

Lorry Blown Up and Four Men
Are Killed at Ballinacree.

By the Associated Press.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—To-day and last night no less than five miniature battles and ambush attacks were fought in different parts of south Ireland.

Nine policemen were killed and two wounded to-day, when two lorries ran into an ambush between Drunkum and Newpallas, County Limerick.

Dublin Castle announced to-night that another ambush took place this afternoon near Ballinacree, County Cork, a short distance southwest of Queenstown. Four constables were attacked. Two of them were shot dead and one was seriously wounded. The other man escaped.

On Wednesday evening 100 armed men attempted to rush the Rathcormack barracks near Fermoy. The police, using rifles and bombs, beat off their assaults.

The police, the reports declare, sustained no casualties.

The attack was on an elaborate scale. The Sinn Feiners had as their base the house of Magistrate King, which they had commandeered the previous night and attacked from the surrounding grounds. The police returned their fire and the battle raged until the arrival of military and police reinforcements, when the attacking party was routed. The Magistrate's house was badly damaged.

The official announcement regarding the attack says that twenty policemen were attacked by 500 rebels, who contemplated an attack on the Royal Irish Constabulary barracks at Roscrea. The previous day, adds the account, the Sinn Feiners had taken possession of the Magistrate's house and imprisoned his family, and also the Dean of Ross, all of whom were badly treated.

MINE BLOWS UP Lorry.

Four men are dead as a result of an ambush of a squad of auxiliary police at Ballinacree, near here, yesterday, two of the wounded having died late last night. Details of the attack have not been received here, but it is known that one of two motor lorries was blown up in a mine set in a road. It being said that this was the first time such a method of attack had been used against crown forces in Ireland.

"Three lorries loaded with police were attacked in Dublin last night, several bombs being thrown at them. The officers on board returned the fire, two civilians being wounded. A constable in plain clothes who was cycling along Trinity street was shot dead."

Observers here point out that attacks are being made on Crown forces regardless of danger to the civilian population. They predict a dire event should one of these attacks be made in the business quarter of Dublin when the streets are crowded. A rumor is in circulation that a "big show" is coming in a few days. Every police and military lorry here now carries a hostage chained and padlocked to a seat.

Republican Army Grows.

Since the announcement by Gen. Sir Edward Strickland a fortnight ago of a decree of martial law, the Irish Republican army appears to have been growing in volume, both in the martial law areas and in districts like Galway, which previously had been quiet. An illustration of this is to be seen in the ambushes between Burgada and Roscrea, when 500 "rebels," according to official information, engaged the Crown forces. This was the largest crowd they have had to deal with recently.

"Get on with the work," was the admonition an Irish Republican Army leader gave his men recently in the Irish Bull ring, scoffing at alleged peace negotiations. The Republican army appears to be making determined efforts to carry out that advice.

Dublin now is one of the storm centers for ambushes. Attacks on the military and police are so frequent night and day that the newspapers have difficulty in reporting all of them. The object of the Sinn Fein activities is said to be to force Gen. Macready, the military commander in Ireland, for political effect, to extend martial law to Dublin.

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